CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1871.

National Convention of Radicals in Birmingham-The Platform Adopted-Dilke and Bradlaugh-A Grand Row Lat the "Hole in the Wall," &c.

LONDON, December 7,

What may be called a national convention of the radical wing of the Liberal party met at Birmingham yesterday morning to draw up and proclaim "a platform" upon which the agitation for the abolition of the House of Lords may be carried on. The convention was held in the Masonic Hall. London and cixteen other large towns were represented by delegates, and forty-three other towns were represented by letters of achesion written by the local organizations of the party. Among the delegates were Etm Charles Dilke, Mr. Bradlaugh, George Potter, George Howell, George Dixon, M. P., and Mr. Muntz, M. P., and J. S. Wright, the chairman of the Lib. eral Association, presided. The proceedings in the convention itself were rather tame, and they resulted in the adoption of the following

First. That the hereditary principle of legis

Second. That in a free country the ultimate decision upon all questions of government or of the pelicy of the State must rest with representatives elected by the people, and that some plan should be adopted in this nation to give constitutional effect to that decision.

etteat establishment, and, therefore, th lative power of the bishops of the English Church should be abolished.

But in the evening there was a public meeting in the Town Hall, and the proceedings were then lively enough. The doors were opened at 7.30, and the building was at once filled with a crowd composed mainly of re spectable artisans. On the platform were the members of the convention. The Hon. Auberon Herbert (Republican) made the first speech, in which he attacked the hereditary principle in legislation in tolerably strong language. He was followed by Sir Charles principle in tegration in the state of the s disturbance increasing as he proceeded. dissentient on the platform was ejected bodliy from the hall. The uproar was equally great until a dozen policemen entered under the great gallery, and were greeted with cries of "Put the police out;" "No police at public meetings." A quantity of cayenne papper was thrown about, and speakers and hearers com-menced sneezing vigorously. When the storm of disapprobation had somewhat subsided, Sir Charles said he should make a tew remarks in vindication of the right of public discussion but the confusion here ros- still higher, and vain attempts were made to weed out a few dissentients. Portions of the audience amused themselves by attempts at singing, while others hooted most vociferously. The chairman asked for a show of hands of those who were in favor of hearl g honorable baronet. There were about a dozen rands held up against hearing him, but Sir Charles being unable to obtain a hearing resumed his seat. Mr. Glossop sent

It was said that the Lords threw out the bills sent up at the latter end of the session, and supposed themselves justified on the principle that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." There were many measures of secondary as well as of primary importance which were stranged in the House of Lords. He gave instances of this. (The audience, meanwhile, sang "God Save the Queen," and others hoote'l and hallooed terrifically. Some of the singers found a set made upon them, and those near the door were forced to make an exit.) Sir Charles, when the uproar ceased, said there

republic.

Here the speaker, who is a very powerful man, gave emphasis to his declaration by bringing down his fist with great weight and shive ling into several pleces the desk, alrea-

great r vehemence to make a still further breach in the "Hole in the Wall," continued: breach in the "Hole in the Wali," confinited:
"Itel you, Osborne, you are a disgrace to
Democracy. You talk about having ideas or
principles of your own; you've got none. We
have. I have plumage; but you—you pluck
our plumage and strut about in it. And what
is more, you are the dirty bird that fouls
every Republican and every Democratic nest
you can get into." (Hear, hear, and great
introar.) uproar.)

Several speakers again endeavored to obtain a hearing.
Mr. Osborne. Am I to be badgered in this

Mr. Osborne. Am I to be badgered in this manner by a lot of you? Is it not enough for me to fight one without having the whole lot of you? You are all fast enough in talking about the working classes not coming forward with their money when Odger is not here but when Odger is here all the lot of you are afraid to open your mouths. What have you got to be afraid of in Odger, I wonder? Who is he? A pretty thing if he is to be dictator, and people are to be afraid to open their mouths because of him.

Mr. Odger. Well, we are not going to have you with us. police have turned out fifty of the rascals; and if you will sit down they will turn out the rest.

months because of inin.

Mr. Odger. Well, we are not going to have you with us.

Mr. Osborne. I'll take care you don't. No; you shan't get this society into debt again for your public demonstrations. It is time, I think, to speak about money matters when I have the printer coming here crying in the room for seven pounds owing to him for printing, and another coming here seading in a bill for fourteen pounds for getting up the last Hyde Park demonstration, and people coming here and telling us they'il write to the newspapers and expose us if they don't get their money. There is the bill-sticker in the room now; why don't you pay him? You shall have no more money out of me for agitation. And as for the little I was paid for going lato the country a month for the Reform League, I did work for it, and that is more than some of you did, who took the money and never went at 21; and I will give you the names if you like.

The buffaloes are very much discommode by the late terrible snow storm on the Pacific Railroad. While one train of cars was imbedled in the snow these animals gathered to the ded in the snow these animals gathered to the lee side for shelter. A correspondent says: He had sufficient faith in the electors to avert any evils from this cause. The House of Lords was a check when no check was needed, and not a check when no check was needed, and not a check when one was necessary. When there was a great wave of enthusary. When there was a great wave of enthusary had the House was useless a check, being swept away by the breath of popular enthusary. It was said the House of Lords was nec-

their powers than the patching-up processe of life peerages. Grades abolition was possible. Whether it was time to work for the abolition or not, he was heartly with the promot Return of Sickles to America-The mirers-Sassi in the New Black Crook.

NEW YORK, December 23.

The next move in the war against Tammany bly of the judges in this city who were identifled with the late Ring. According to the Tribune, these were, Judges Barnard, Cardozo, Ingraham and McCuon. The first is most widely known on account of the Erie Railroad litigation before him. When Parton wrote his scathing article on the "corruption of the Judiciary in New York," for the Atlantic Monthly, it was Barnard whom he pilloried. Barnard's decisions were generally favorable to Fisk in the Erie cases, and as he was frequently seen in that person's company at the theatre and elsewhere, the most unfavorable interences were drawn. He was also one of Tanda's new were drawn. He was also one of Tweed's most intimate friends. When he decided in favor of the applicants for an injunction against the comptroller at the beginning of the Bing trouoles, it was reported that Mr. Tweed was amazed. "I must go over and see George about this," he exclaimed. "George" afterwards modified the injunction. This judge has been more "talked about" than any other on the bench. He loses his patience occasionally. Once he remarked in open court, apropos of some rumor affecting his reputation, "There was a newspaper editor who hounded me for years with slanders. One night he went home and feil down dead." In this significant allusion his Honor is understood to have referred to the late Henry J. Raymond, of the Times.

Judge Cardoz is a man of excellent legal attainment. He is a Hebrew of the strictest sect, but his popularity is not bounded by religious lines. The members of the bar genereligible him and respect his abilities. The reformers would undoubtedly find it more difficult to convict him than his associate, Barnard. Judge Ingraham is an old gentleman, whose reputation, I believe, was unimpeached before the war or the Bing began. He is very choloric over the report that he is to be impeached. Judge McCunn is the weakest of the four, in respect to capacity, and has never enjoyed the confidence of the bar. He was hardly more than a ward politician before he had the good luck to secure a Tanmany nomi-nation for judge of the Supreme Court. The trial of the four judges before the State Sen-ate this coming winter will be the sensation of the session, and command interest from

the whole country. Dan Sickles came back to the city yesterday from Europe accompanied by a Spanish lady whom he induced to become his wife a few weeks since. Some of Sickles's companions in the army went down the bay in a chartered steamer to receive him. He took lodgings at the Brevoort House, and will go to Washing-ton next week. The motives of this infamous person's return to this country are unknown. If the Spanish Government is apprehensive that Grant will get up a war with Spain to use as capital in the next Presidential campaign, it could employ no more appropriate nor willing instrument to approach his Excellency privately on the subject than Dan Sickles. Let us hope that the 4th of March, 1873, will end forever the public career of this tody vides.

Miss Christine Nilsson, though a very sweet warbier, is not a roman ic looking lady. She seems rather the embodiment of the practical in everything. Doubtless she enjoys a plate of corned beet and potatoes better than a dish of whipped sylabub. She is solid, raw-boned, angular, with a good, honest Scandinavian lace and the firm tread of a gronadier. And yet this substantial personage is the victim of a love romance. An infatuated fellow by the name of Busch has taken to persecuting her with his addresses. Busch became so aunoying with letters and calls that the songsiress lost her usually sweet temper, when Busch attempted to lorce himself into her room for the pursue of bestowing kisses. She had

and immediately proceeded to the city to in-terview the object of his adoration. He as-certained that she was living at the Clarendon Hotel, and accordingly stationed himself on the sidewalk opposite, and gazed languishingly up at her window. She discovered, with dismay, that he was loose again, and sent a dismay, that he was loose again, and sent a has y request to the proprietor to prevent his entrance to the hotel. The entire force of waiters was put on service to protect the persecuted lady. But Busch only waited his opportunity. When the garrison at the door was temporarly weakened, he made a sudden plunge, and succeeded in getting into the hall. He flew up stairs, with the waiters at his heels.

shriek, bounded to her door and locked it. Busch threw his body against it, and attempted shriek, bounded to her door and locked it. Busch threw his body against it, and attempted to burst it open. By this time the white-chokered army had sarrounded him, and, though he kicked and struggled valiantly, he was captured and carried off to the police station. Upon being arraigned before Justice Scott, he explained that he fell in love with Miss Nilsson at the Academy of Music, and that his affection is reciprocated. He asserts that Manager Strakosch, for selfish reasons of his own, strives to separate the lovers, but that they will be happy yet. The justice sent poor Busch to prison, and recommended that measures be taken to put him in a lunatic asylum. Sometimes these love crazed fellows do damage, and perhaps it is really essential to Miss Nilsson's safety that this one should be placed where he can do no harm.

These infatuations are not alone visited upon celebrated females. Mr. Beecher is greatly troubled by women admirers, but more still by the attentions of a young msn who has gone wild about him. This lover bores Mr. Beecher by calling at his house and insisting upon long

by calling at his house and insisting upon long discussions upon dogmas. Recently he implored Mr. Brecher to kiss him, and the request being declined, he grew violent and began to break things, and had to be given to the

The critics write in mild praise of M'ile Sassi, the new \$10,000 dancer in the reconstructed Black Crook. She does not shine with the effulgence of the Bonfanti. The Crook is very gorgeous, but more indecent than ever. Of course it draws.

THE PROPOSED FENCE LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

GRAHAMVILLE, S. C., December 18. I noticed in THE NEWS, a short time since, an article favoring stock laws, and I see a bill has been offered in the Legislature for that

It would, no doubt, be of great public benefit to make every one responsible for all damages done by stock, so that poor people, who own no cattle, could plant their best lands without a fence. Indeed, it seems to me that the owners of cattle should be fined if they were allowed to run at large, for the cattle could, in many cases, destroy of cotton in one day and night more than those cattle would be worth. About here, the best lands would be worth. About here, the best shads are on the river swamps, thrown out for want of fence. There is not one negro here, or about here, in five hundred, that owns a cow or ox. Many of the whites have none, and those who do have not large herds. If there is a single lawful fence in forty or fifty miles of the seaboard, I have not been able to see it or heav of it.

or hear of it. It seems to me that no honest, right-minded man ought to wish to graze his cattle on and man ought to wish to graze in scattle of another's and. He has as much moral right to fatten them out of another's crib. It seems, by our laws, an owner is liable for what his dog does—if he eats sheep, &c. Then why should he not be liable for damages done by his other beasts-cattle, hogs, horses, goats

Again, the beasts are allowed rights and privileges not possessed by the owners them-selves. If a man passes over another's land, enclosed or not, he can be prosecuted and lm-dec9-stuth6mos

prisoned. A rich man may buy up large herds of poor cattle, drive them over the country and fatten them on the planters' crops. He may pitch his tents along the wayside, and remain there, until the adjacent fields are eaten out, then enter his trained dogs to drive out his cattle for another field. The owner can't go in himself, for it is a trespass, but he can put in his privileged dogs. The cattle can easily get over any of the low rotten sences; so, too, with the hogs; nor can labor be obtained for any price to improve the fences. And it would be too costly, even if it could be obtained.

uld be obtained. Why should the poor land-holder be obliged to buy his land, pay his taxes for it, and then have to fence it to save it from the rich man's We should be allowed to treat such stock as he would vermin—'coons, squirrels &c.,—when they trespass upon his lands of

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

New Phases of the Case-Close of the State's Testimony-Professor Tonry a an Expert-Effect of his Analysis on the Philadelphia Experts-Demeano of the Accused In Court.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] ANNAPOLIS, Mp., December 22.

The Wharton-Ketchum trial closed its third week to-day—the court adjourning over Saturday until after Christmas, to afford the State an opportunity of presenting the result of Proessor Tonry's chemical analysis, which, it is stated, will be completed prior to the reassem-bling of the triuunal on Tuesday next. Owing to the absences of its witnesses to-day, the State was unexpectedly compelled to close its case without any further evidence being given. Professor Tonry's re-examination is of course, specially excepted by the court The introduction of the evidence of a second The introduction of the evidence of a second chemical analysis, for the purpose of proving the existence of tartar emetic in the body of General Ketchum, was quite starling to the defence. The distinguished Philadelphia chemical experts, who have been in attendance upon the court during the past three weeks, preparing themselves to demolish Prof. Alkin, his analysis, and the case itself, were somewhat discomfitted to find that they had been engaged in useless labor. The carefulness and scientific precision with which Prof. Tonry has conducted his analysis has Prof. Tonry has conducted his analysis has been a subject of remark, and will, it is said, withstand the criticism of all the experts. He has exhibited to the court and jury visible evi-dences of the presence of poison, and it is be-lieved that the result will be unmistakable and ileved that the result will be linmistakable and conclusive. In addition to Prof. Tonry the following twelve witnesses have been examined the present week, in the following order: James Ketchum, Mrs. Van Ness, General Bilee, Mrs. Snowden, Major Bradley, Judge Sherman, General Myers, General Wise, Dr. Donaldson, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Craig and Dr. McSherry. Nearly all the State's evidence this week has neen very damaging to the defence, and

has been very damaging to the defence, and the friends of Professor Alkin are very much gratified that the correctness of his analysis has been so completely confirmed by the cae-ful and laborious investigation of Mr. Tonry. The clear and convincing medical opinions of Dr. Donaldson, as an expert, upon the char-acter of the State's evidence in respect to the symptoms in life and post-mortem appearance of the deceased, appear to be unassallable, as are those of Dr. Thompson, of Washington The testimony of General Wise and General Brice in regard to the business trasactions of the prisoner have had much effect. The evidence in relation to the alleged payment of the prisoner have had much elect. The evidence in relation to the alieged payment of her \$2600 note—her alieged loan of \$4000 to General Ketchum—her attempts to borrow \$11,000 upon the statement that her income was \$11,000 per year, and that her uncle in Philadelphia had made a will bequeathing her \$700,000, and his exaction from her of a pro-\$700,000, and his exaction from her or a promise that she would not piedge any of her property as security for the loan of money, together with her prevariouting statements upon the subject. &c., were all calculated to impugn that truthfulness and integrity of character which she was thought to possess. The many statements made by the prisoner in connection with the poisoning of General Ketchum and the habits of the deceased, and upon other subjects, which have been proved to be false by many respectable witnesses, are thought to by many respectable witnesses, are thought to be inconsistent and damaging to the efforts of her counsel, and therefore the greatest anxie-ty now exists to hear what the detence has to

offer in explanation before lair-minded men shall pronounce a judgment on the intricacles of the case. will be enabled to break down the prosecu tion, which presents a strong case—as strong perhaps, as a case of circumstantial evidence pernaps, as a case of circumstantal evidence can be made. Seemingly, the only point of evidence open for discussion is that which connects the prisoner directly with the preparation of the poison and its administration with her own hands. The strong array of facts and circumstances upon that point, in connection with the other links in the chain of evidence the Stelewill probably contend of evidence, the State will probably contend is sufficient to leave no doubt in the minds of he jury of her guilt.

the jury of her guilt.

In thus glancing at a few of the many points of the evidence for the State, it is only designed to give the reader some idea of the present condition of the trial. When the evidence for the defence is presented, its strong points will receive equal attention. During the examination of the recent witnesses, it is very evident that Mrs. Wharton has been closely attentive to every word that passes their lips. Her veil conceals her features, but they would probably be expressionless if seen. The motion of her head and the gleaming of her eyes are visible, and betray to some extent her anxiety. But little conversation passes between her and her daughter and other companions of late. The only one of her counsel panions of late. The only one of her counsel who communicates with her at the trial table is Mr. Thomas, and he very rarely speaks to

fancy Goods, &c.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUN-TY OF DARLINGTON-Court of Common STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF DARLINGTON—COURT of Common Pieas.—Y. RGINIA C. COGSSHALL, J. C. RIVES, TU'OF UNDER FOREIGN LAW, J. GREGG MCCALL. GUARDIAN PISINIST, VS. PETER C. COGGSHALL, CLARENCE ERVIN, OLIVER C. COGGSHALL, GLARENCE ERVIN, OLIVER C. COGGSHALL, GFORGE P. COGGSHALL, JILLSON B. DOUGLAS, CAROLINE F. DOUGLAS, JOHN J. CANNON, W. JAMES DARGAN, HANNAH E. DARGAN, CHARLES C. LAW, Administrators, THEODORE A. DARGAN, Trustee, JAMES R. ERVIN, ERASMUS P. ERVIN, Defendants.—Complaint to Impeach Decree in Chargery. Partition and Relief.

TO GEORGE P. COGGSHALL and CLARENCE

plaint to Impeach Decree in Charlety. Partition and Relief.

To GEORGE P. COGGSHALL and CLARENCE ERVIN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was flied in the office of the clerk of said Court, at Darlington Courthouse, in said State, on the 16th day of October, 1871, and to serve a copy of y ur answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at Darlington Courthouse, in said State, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the 189 of such 2-rvice; and if you full to answer the complaint within the time aforesa d. the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

R. K. CHARLES, decl3-w6

Belmbold's Buchu.

MANHOOD

IN THE

YOUNG & RISING GENERATIO

The vegetative powers of life are strong, bu a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-h tre eye, and emaclated form, show their bane influence. It soon becomes evident to the obse er that some depressing influence is checking t of, and perhaps the youth is removed from sch and sent into the country. This is one of t worst movements. Removed from ordinary versions of the ever-changing scenes of the c the powers of the body, too much enfeebled give sest to healthful and rural exercise, though

If the patient be a female the approach of t menses is looked for with anxiety as the fir cheek with the bloom of health. Alas I incre of appetite has grown by what it fed on. T energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful an wonderful period in which body and mind unde go so fascinating a change from child to woma is looked for in vain. The parent's heart ble in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting fo

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POSITION TO EXERTION, LOSS, OF POWER and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Herror of Society.

Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnest from one question to ano her.

THESE SYMPTOMS, IF ALLOWED TO GO OF

WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE. the BLOUMINGDALE ASYLUM, this sad result

occurred to two patients Reason had for a time

left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were

of both sexes, and about twenty years of age. SANITY and CONSUMPTION ? The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of thele assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute; neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of

the voice occur it is racely articulate. " With woful measures wan despair

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DOWN WITH THE LORDS.

THE CRUSADE IN ENGLAND AGAINST HEREDITARY LEGISLATION.

[From the Correspondent of the N. Y. World]

FIRE. That the detentiary property is lation is unwise, since it neither insures wisdom in the individual nor patriolism in the body, and is unjust, since it conters upon a class power which ought to be exercised by the representatives of the nation.

Third. That no right to legislate on the affairs of the nation ought to be conferred in consequence of the profession of any theological opinions, or of connection with any ecclesions.

down another contingent of policemen to the part of the hall from which the disturbance rose. Sir Charles again rose, but was greeted with continual uproar. A rush was next made on a knot of unlucky dissentients in one of the si te galleries, and one or two undefended and unsympathizing "auditors" were expelled anid a shout of triumph. Meantime the honorable baronet tried to proceed, and a portion of the audience then commenced singing "Rule Britannia." He observed that the political conduct of the House of Lord. was what might have been expected from men possessing the great temptation of un-limited ar Thresponsible power. Under these most trying circumstances the Lords had be-haved as we should have behaved. He blamed haved as we should have behaved. He blamed not the men, but the system under which the House existed. Mr. Gladstone had said he should think thrice before he touched the hereditary principle. This reminded him et a saying of Confucius, who, when told of persons who thought thrice before acting, replied, "Perhaps twice will do." The House of Lords was so indefensible that we need not think twice before seeking its reform. Although we might say the Lords were immured in prejudice, he did not attack them on account of individual acts, but on account of the evils of the system of hereditary legislators. The sacridors of electors and representatives were often neutraliznereditary legislators. The sacrifices of electors and representatives were often neutralized by the acts done by a body of irresponsible legislators, who were there because certain of their ancestors attracted the notice of some their ancestors attracted the notice of some king or other. When great measures were re-jected it was by the pigeon-shooting legislat-ors, who, by their single votes, defeated meas-ures on which the people had set their heart. It was said that the Lords threw out the bills

ing this force. The constituencies were chiefly non-conformists, and opposed to a state church, and radical in regard to education. church, and radical in regard to education. The risk of a collision between the two Houses was increading day by day. The honorable baronet then referred to the land and game questions, and said the Commons were in sympathy with the people, while the Lords were opposed to their interest. (Renewed opposition and cries of "Tura him out.")

The chairman said: Please sit down, the

As the police are in increased numbers, pray attend to the speaker, and all that will right

Charles, when the uproar ceased, said there had not been for some time any very serious collision. (Another shower of pepper provoked great laughter, in which Sir Charles joined.) At that moment Sir Charles alluded to a collision in the corner of the hall. He said there was another collision impending. If captody could provoke a callision prevent

If anybody could provoke a colli-lou between

the man. The House of Commons was gair

ing force by becoming more in harmony with the constituencies. The Lords were not gain-

the Houses of Parliament Lord Salisbury was

Sir Charles Dilke said the question was, what numbers or what remedy should be pro-posed? Life peers had not been suggested that night; that would be to leave matters where they were. If a small number were selected, if names of distinction like that of Mill would give a chance for improving the House, he doubted whether they would accept the privilege. It would not be possible to continue to create life peers like him. The life peers would, by others, be termed "lifers," as were those who were transported for life. He suggested that a limitation of the powers of the House of Lords might be tried. He objected to the Lords giving any vote as to the army regulation and the ballot bills. They should not regulate the manner or manage the machinery of representation. Another the machinery of representation. Another thing which presented itself was that he doubted whether it was necessary to have a second House at ail. Many had said that great conservative peers on the abolition of the House of Lords would be a dangerous power in the House of Commons. He had sufficient faith in the electors to avert any evils from this cause. The House of Lords was a check when no check was needed, and not a check when one was neces-

essary, b-cause a majority of the House of Commons represented only a minority of the constituencies. This only showed the need for improved representation. If he had to choose he would go for the abolition of the Upper House, but he would sooner have a limitation of their powers than the natching an processes.

ers of the meeting; he was for the old principle of government for the people by the people and in the people's house.

At the conclusion of Sir Charles's speech the

At the conclusion of sir Charles special detwo resolutions were put to the meeting and carried, and the meeting then dispersed. The Times this morning scolds the convention for its timidity, and asks why it did not go farther. But "fair and softly go far in a day," and Englisamen like to go si

A SCENE AT THE "HOLE IN THE WALL." If course in this development of the Re publican movement, as in all other phases of life, there is a comical and humorous element, and one often has to laugh when the weak and one often has to laugh when the weakness and vanity of some of the agitators
chance to display themselves. For example,
the famous "Hole in the Wall," a favorite rendezvous of the Republican leaders, was on
Monday night, or rather Tuesday morning,
shortly after midnight, the scene of a most
violent uproar. A concert had been given
during the night for the benefit of the secretary of the Democratic Club held at the house,
and, at the close, Mr. W. Osborne, the chairman of the Pairiotic Society, also held at the man of the Pairiotic Society, also held at the man of the Pairiotic Society, also held at the house, proceeded to hand over the proceeds to the sec.etary, and, in doing so, remarked that he was sorry the amount was so small, but it was only characteristic of the working-class Democrats meeting there. They were ready enough to some when meetings were going on and there was nothing to pay, but, if they were expected to take a two-penny ticket for the benefit of any man who gave right after night of his time to serve tuem.

night after night of his time to serve them, they stopped away.

Mr. Odger, (rising in a great rage.) I rise to order. I object to these constant, repeated attacks on the workingmen that come here, and these insinuations against the liberality of and these institutions against the hoerardy of the Democrats generally, and these frequent lamentations about their shortcomings. It is not the first time you have done this, and I now tell you, Osborne—mind, I give you fair notice—that if ever you do it again I will move your ejection from this room; aye, more than that, I'll move that you be ejected from every Democratic association in London.

Mr. Osborne. You move my ejection from the room? Are you to be dictator, then, throughout the country, and assume a power that we are not even to express an opinion?
Who are you, that you are to do that?
Mr. Odger. Well, mind; don't you do it Mr. Osborne. L'il do it as often as I like.
Mr. Odger. Well, then, I'il denounce you in
every Democratic organization I go to, and

what have you ever done for Democracy? You have been crazy on money matters ever since you had your thousand pounds, and if ever you were to get another thousand you'd go mad. You never do anything else but talk about your money, and what you do for the society, and make doleful lamenations about other men not giving; but I tall you the work. other men not giving; but I tell you the working classes haven't the money to give.

Mr. Osborne. I have done more for Democ-

racy than ever you have.

Mr. Truscott, (interposing.) You never did

move that you be expelled from every associ-ation. You call yourself a Democrat! You are

no Democrat, nor no friend to Democracy. Y What have you ever done for Democracy? Y

mr. Truscott, (interposing.) You never did anything; you never gave a shilling to the association but what you have had two for it.

Mr. Osborne. It's a lie; I have never taken, as others have, money for anything I have done, with the exception of a pound a day for our month when I went to the contract when. one month when I went out for the Reform Mr. Odger. No, but you have done all you could to damage every Democratic movement you have been admitted into; but I'll take ood care you ain't admitted into any more.

Mr. Osborne. I'll take good care I have no Mr. Osborne. I'll take good care I have no more to do with you—any of you—in money matters. I am no professional agitator you know. I don't get my living by that. I can make a great deal more money out of my own business, you know; but you shall not run any society I am connected with into debt any more and if you get into debt you shall get out of it.

Here a number of speakers rose to address the meeting at once, and for a time a scene of the frecest altercation and the greatest uproar imaginable ensued.

Mr. Olger, (shoating at the top of his voice.) On, he only brings up these money matters to damage the Republican movement throughout the country.

several speakers. Look here, don't let us have this row now; there are several reporthave this row now; there are several reporters in the room.

Mr. Odger. Oh, let them report if they like; I don't care. He did all the harm he could to the Republican movement the other night.

Several speakers. Yes, he told about the blacket having to be raffled to support the Republican newspaper, on purpose that it might get into the press; and that was a lie after all, for it was a bed quilt.

Mr. Osoorne. Well, never mind; it put a was blengted on your Kenublican humbug.

Mr. Osoorne. Well, never mind; it put a wet blanket on your kepublican humbug.
Mr. Odger. I tell you that you onght to be scouted from every Democratic association.
Mr. Osborne. Oh, you are not going to be dictator if you think you are. Do you mean to tell me that if I choose to go in for manhoo! suffrage and the ballot, and to get Parliementary reforms that way, that I am to be hounded down by you because I and other workingmen don't choose to follow you in all your mad schemes about a republic? You know as well as I do that with all the forces and all the real working classes against you that you have no chance of a republic. Why, if you were in garnest, you would do what!

should do it I meant anything—you would sharpen your swords and fearn your drill. But you don't mean anything but talk, and you are not the men that will ever get a republic

dy split.
Mr. Odger, who now dashed forward with

Loves of Nilsson and Beecher-How Celebrities are Persecuted by Ad-

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

will be the impeachment in the State Assem-

attempted to lorce himself into her room for the purpose of bestowing kisses. She had him arrested, and a police justice sent him to Biackwell's Island to cool off. Busch believes in the maxim, "faint heart." &c., and has never wavered an instant in his determination to make Miss Nilsson his bride. He was released from durance vile yesterday,

Miss Nilsson heard him coming, and, with a

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if they were allowed to run at large, for the

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